MRS. PAGE STILL ALIVE.

dence of The R. Y. Tribune. Tucsos, April 1, 1860. Mrs. Page is still alive, is no longer with the Indians, and she has passed through actual trials, hardships, and difficulties during the last fortnight, exceeding in thrilling interest any of the most highly-wrought pages of

Last night a messenger arrived here from the Santa

Last night a messenger arrived here from the Santa Rica Pinery, with a letter for Mr. John Page, stating that his wife had come in alive, after enduring almost incredible trials. Mr. Page immediately set out, accompanied by a physician, and everything possible to be done for her relief will be done.

It seems from what we can learn that Mrs. Page, probably the day following her seizure by the Indians, finding that her friends were on the trail, refused to go on, and her savage masters lanced her in several places, and left her for dead. After some time she revived to find herself weak from less of blood, with wounds still epon, footsore from her previous trials, without food, and miles from any habitation. What a position for a young woman of eighteen summers—a bride of two months—whose life hitherto had been all sunshine?

Through all these trials Mrs. Page struggled for two weeks and dragged her emacinted form by degrees toward the home from which she had solately been rudely torn by ruthless savages. No one suspected her presence in the mountain, and those who were looking or intelligence from her thought she was miles away amid the haunts of the red man. How she was enabled to safter so much and reach home at length is incomprehensible. But sad as have been her trials, how pleasing the consolation at last that once more she is surrounded by friende, and that she is no longer at the mercy of the savages.

Lest mail brought ne intelligence that Fort Buchanan

surrounded by friende, and that she is no longer at the mercy of the savages.

Last mail brought us intelligence that Fort Buchanan is to be abandoned. The present necessity of continuing that poet is very great; but orders having been given for its abandonment, any remarks in reference to the sabject will of course be superfluous.

Nine animals were stolen on Thursday night from the ranch of Mr. Graydon, just without the limits of the reservation on which Fort Buchanan is situated.

This is within four miles of the post. Application was made for the assistance of a scouting party; but so remade for the assistance of a scouting party; but so re-duced is the force at the Fort, that the commanding officer could spare but three men—all the available force being with Capt. Ewell, who has gone to Ari-vyha Canon to negotiate an exchange of his Indian prisoners for the little girl who was stolen with Mrs.

Tucson is full of strangers, all drawn here by the Tueson is full of strangers, all drawn here by the interest attaching to the movement for the establishment of a Provisional Government. The feeling in Western Arizons, as I have already stated, is almost manimously adverse to the measure. The delegates from both sections mingle freely, and much good feeling prevalls; but I fear there will be some wave of trouble rolling over the quiet waters are the Convention closes its session. The delegates from Eastern Arizons already find that they have been deceived in regard to the feeling existing among the citizens of this gard to the feeling existing among the citizens of this stion, and some have expressed regrets that they did section, and some have expressed regrets that day on not confine their movement entirely to the country lying east of Apache Pass, leaving Western Aruzona out of the question. As there is no prospect of har-monizing the opposition feeling here, the advocates of the measure have to choose between forcing the thing upon us, in the face of remonstrances, protests, and epposition, or of adjourning the Convention to Mesilla, and there organizing their Government to embrace

and there organizing their coverances to the confy Eastern Arizona.

Much local dissatisfaction exists among the people of Tucsen at the action of the few friends of the Provisional Government. I stated in a recent letter that the citizens of this place mostly opposed the measure, and that the few advocates who tried to get up a meeting favorable to the cause overdid the matter, and eaused it to break up in confusion. It is now alleged by the Opposition that but six persons of Tucson are in favor of the Provisional Government, and that they have elected four of their number delegates to the Convention, the other two signing the credentials

as officers of the meeting.

Now as this was no expression of the popular will, and as ten men cannot be found who attended this alleged adjourned meeting, it will farnish a very presty case with which to test the fairness and love of ustice likely to pervade the Convention. As the ma-ority have already decided upon their officers, from Provisional Governor down, without consulting either the people at large or the delegates from this section, it is likely to call for little investigation in such cases

Tucson, April 1, 1860.

An express train arrived here on Saturday night, bringing intelligence from Mrs. John Page, the woman who was stolen by the Apaches, and carried into cap-

who was stolen by the Apsches, and carried into captivity.

From the slight information already acquired, it
would appear that Mrs. Page came within sight of
some of her friends of the pursuing party, although
unperceived by them, and refused to follow further.
The Indians, rather than give her up, and supposing
themselves closely pursued, lanced her in several
places, and left her for dead. This must have occurred
on the day succeeding her abduction from home, over
two weeks ago.

two weeks ago.

We have no particulars of Mrs. Page's condition during all this time. It is only known that she revived somewhat after some time; that she supported life by digging for roots, and, notwithstanding her enfeebled. Her husband, who had been in Tuscan for come days, experting information in regard to her from Capt. Ewell, started for home on Saturday night with

a physicism.

This whole account seems so incredible that it would be pronounced an April hoax if the subject wers one which admitted of any pleasantry, but it is really true. which admitted of any pleasantry, but it is really true. How Mrs. Page, a feedle young woman, with quotidian fever and ague, with several lance wounds in her body, left for dead on a high, bleak mountain, far from home; how she should, unassisted, bind her own wounds, seek her own food, and summon to her aid the energy requisite to gain her home, is a mystery that can only be explained by attributing it to Providential causes. Further particulars will doubtlesse stripe in a few days.

dential causes. Further particulars will doubtlesss arrive in a few days. Capt. Ewell, who had come in for supplies, left this

Capt. Ewell, who had come in for supplies, left this morning for Aravypa Canon, to effect the release of the little girl who was stolen with Mrs. Page.

Several animals were stolen from the ranche of Mr. Graydon, four miles from the Fort, on Friday night lest; but when application was made at the Post for assistance, the commanding officer could detail but three men to follow, all the remainder of the garrison being on daty already. The Post is to be ahandoned, say recent advices from the States, and the orders having already been issued, it is useless to inquire into the wisdom of the measure. I see no mention made in the recent army orders of monuted volunteer companies of rangers. Those are what we most need, and our Indian difficulties will never cease until the plan is adopted. The peculiarities of Arizona are such that a system very well for Oregon, Texas, or Arkansas, is not feasible in Arizona. Owing to the drouth, our population must always be much scattered, comparatively scarce, and peculiarly exposed to incursious from the Indians, and nothing short of total extermination, or the more humane but less effectual method of placing them on a reservation, and forcing them to remain on the limits, will ever be found to afford security.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION OF KANSAS

From Our Own Correspondent. LAWRENCE, K. T., April 12, 1860.

Yesterday the Republican Delegate Convention of Kansas assembled in Lawrence. Its session lasted until nearly midnight last evening. There was a full representation from every district. Although convened at a busy season, and for the purpose of electing delegates to the Chicago Convention, a profound and lively interest seemed to be manifested. Mr. Lynde of Jeifer son County presided, and Messrs. Ingals and Stoutes acted as Secretaries.

A resolution was adopted that five delegates should be elected by ballot, on open nomination, leaving the zixth so as to select one German delegate. On the first pixth so as to select one German delegate. On the first ballot five gentlemen were chosen, Wilder of Leavenworth, and Phillips of Donglas, by large majorities. The delegates are Messrs, John Martin of The Alchion Champion, W. W. Roes of Topeka Tribune, Procter of Emporia, A. C. Wilder of Leavenworth, and W. A. Phillips of Lawrence.

On motion, John P. Hattersheidt of Leavenworth, German, was declared the sixth delegrate by acclamation.

The following resolution was then adopted almost

manimously:

Resolved, That Wm. H. Seward of New-York, is the first Representative man of the Republican party, and the first choice of the people of Kansas, for the Presidency.

The Convention then proceeded by ballot to select an electoral ticket. The following gentlemen were elected: T. D. Thatcher of The Laurence Republican, C. B. Lines of Wanbowsa, and a resolution was offered instructing the Delegates to favor the nomination of F. P. Stanton for the Vive-Presidency, which was laid upon the table.

was laid upon the table.

The delegates elect were called out, and severally addressed the Convention.

Having disposed of the more prominent business, or that which related to national politics, resolutions denouncing the issue of Terratorial bonds and

warrants for the claim losses were introduced. A lengthy discussion ensued, which tept the Gonvention engaged to a late hour at night. Several amendments and recolutions were offered. A preamble and resolutions were finally adopted, declaring that these bogus bonds and warrants were not evidences of Territorial indebtedness, and that their issue was a fraud.

Further resolutions were then offered, to create a committee of five to get a list of the bonds for claims now in the New-York market, and warn any person from purchasing them innocently; and one declaring that if any parties attempted to bank on such stock, or issuing paper-money on such a basis, warning the people not to take such money. The main discussion of the evening was on these two latter resolutions it being urged that the contingency to which they looked had not and might not occur. On the afoption of one set of resolutions, denouncing the bonds, the chair ruled out the latter two as they had been part of another set, and declared that they could not then be brought before the Convention. At a late hour an appeal was taken from the decision of the chair. Many delegates had left, and the vote stood 30 to 30 in sustaining the chair, when the Convention adjourned.

THE GREAT DIVORCE CASE IN CHI-CAGO.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 17, 1860. Notwithstanding all the rumors and statements in the Eastern papers to the contrary, the Burch divorce case is speedily to be pressed to a trial, and will probably be decided within the course of the next fortnight. The high social and political standing of the parties in this suit, and their relatives and friends, as well as that of the individuals who will be implicated during its trial, have caused much more attention and interest to be excited concerning the case than are usually given to suits for divorce. As you are aware, the plaintiff in suits for giverce. As you are aware, the plantal in this suit, Isaac H. Burch, esq., is one of the most wealthy and prominent citizens of Chicago. He is the owner of the bank known as the Bank of I. H. Burch & Co., which is looked upon as one of the soundest institutions in the State, possessed of a very considerable capital, and doing an extensive and lucrative business.

able capital, and doing an extensive and inerative business.

Mr. Burch for many years has occupied a prominent position in one of the most aristocratic churches in the city, that of which the Rev. Dr. Patterson is the pastor, and is known and beloved all over the city for his constant acts of benevolence and Christian charity. As a banker the reputation of Mr. Burch is unsullied, and his bank has outridden in safety all the panics and reverses which have proved too much for the standing of many of our monied institutions. His residence is a beautiful mansion on Michigan avenue, and for many years past he has devoted large sums of money to the work of filling his house with affectes of beauty and taste, and in making his home the seat of refined and elegant enjoyments.

elegant enjoyments.
On the 25th of May, 1848, Mr. Burch married, in On the 25th of May, 1848, Mr. Burch married, in Albany, New-York, a young, accomplished, and hand some lady, the daughter, by adoption, of Erastus Corning, esq. There have been but few unions which promised so much happiness as this; but there have been few which have been productive of so much misery. Removing with his young wife to this city, Mr. Burch entered upon that career of industry and integrity which has won for him so high a position in this community. His wife became equally a favorite with himself, and by her unassuming manners, her devotion to her household duties, and her general affability and kindness of heart, seemed to merit the popularity which she speedily attained. Two children were born to this couple—Mury W. Burch, named for her mother, and now about 11 years of age, and Harriet Corning Burch, an infant of one year and eight months.

eight months.

There resides in this city a prominent lawyer and politicism, ramed David Sunart. Mr. Stuart was originally from Michigan, of which State he was once a Congressman. For several years past he has held an Attorney-ship for two of the railroads running out of this city, and is beside, in the enj syment of a large and this city, and is beside, in the enj yment of a large and lucrative criminal and civil practice, particularly in the Recorder's Court of Chicago, before which tribunal he was famed for his success in defending criminals. Mr. Stnart is married, and has a large family of children. He has always sustained the character of a gallant and a rake, and more than one family in Chicago is said to lay at his door the ruin of its domestic peace. At some period prior to the month of October, 1857, Mr. Stnart became an intimate acquaintance and visitor at the residence of Mr. Burch, and as will be seen by the bill which is copied below, is accused of having on the 14th day of the month named, succeeded in seducing Mrs. Burch, and committing adultery with her. The connection thus formed continued until the 17th of January last, when Mr. Burch discovered that his honor had been sacrificed, and that his wife had proved false to her marriage vow.

been sacrificed, and that his wife had proved false to her marriage vow.

The intelligence of this deplorable affair fell like a thunderbolt in this community, and the steps which have been subrequently taken have not served to allay in the least the excitement first produced. Mrs. Burch, immediately after her husband had discovered her fall, left Chicago for the home of her adopted father in Al-bary, where she has since remained. She appears to have impressed her friends there with the belief that she was more sinned against than sinning, and Mr. have impressed her friends there with the belief that she was more sinned against than sinning and Mr. Corning announced his intention of resisting to the ut-most all the efforts which the husband might make to obtain a divorce, and it is understood that it is due to his exertions that a decree of divorce has not already been obtained. The most extraordinary statements in relation to Mr. Burch have from time to tune appeared in the Englery nappears and have served to give a disin the Eastern papers, and have served to give a dis-torted appearance to transactions which, when viewed in their proper light, only reflect honor and credit upon

Mr. B.

It was stated, with an entire absence of truth, that
Mr. Burch had extorted by threats and intimidations, Mr. Burch had extorted by threats and intimidations, and by promises of pardon made only to be broken, a confession of guilt from his wife; that he had then driven her ignominiously from her home, and had since occupied himself in picking her name from his household linen, and obliterating it from his family plate. Again, it was announced that Mr. Burch had pardoned his guilty wife, and was about to take her to his bosom; and another canard appeared to the effect that Mr. Burch's own character would not bear investigation and that finding he could not come into Court gation, and that finding he could not come into Court wish clean hands, he had withdrawn his petition for liverce, and had corsented to a separation from his diverce, and had consented to a separation from his wife on terms honorable to her but disgractful to himself. These reports found little, if any credence here, where Mr. Burch is too well known to be lightly impugned, but in other quarters they may have produced more effect, and should be contradicted.

Mr. Burch has steadily pursued his original intention of obtaining the only reparation to his cover-

Mr. Burch has steadily pursued his original intention of obtaining the only reparation to his cruel wrongs which society and the law afford a man thus betrayed by one who should be the most jealous custodish of his honor, and, having withdrawn his first hill of complaint for the purpose of amending and amplifying it, yesterday filed the bill of which a copy is given below, and the rule for which he prayed issued accordingly.

Mr. Corning still continues in his original determination to oppose the diverce, and for some time past has been engaged in scattering money with a lavish hand in this community, for the purpose of procuring evidence against Mr. Burch. It is to be remarked that the friends of Mrs. Burch do not labor to prove her innocence, but confine their exertions to attempts to prove Mr. Burch guilty. The rule on Mrs. Burch having issued, an answer will be filed in a few days, and the cause will then be tried. The lawyers employed by Mr. Burch sre Messrs. Thomas A. Hayne, and his partner, Mr. Miller, two gentlemen in the front rank of the Illinois bar; while Mrs. Burch has retained the services of the eminent counsel, Mr. Beek with.

It will be observed in Mr. Burch's bill of complaint, that he alleges a number of acts of adultery, as well in this give an other leaves.

It will be observed in Mr. Burch's bill of complaint, that he alleges a number of acts of adultery, as well in this city as in other places, and with other parties beside Mr. Stuart. The amended bill is as follows:

To the Hon. George Manierre, Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, in Chancery Sitting:

Fumbly compaining showeth your orator, Isaac H. Burch of the city of Chicaco, County of Cook, and State of Hinnis, and now the humband of Mary W. Burch, that on er about the 25th day of May, in the year 1843, your orator intermarried with the said Mary W. Burch, in the city and county of Albany, in the State of New-York, and has continued to live with the said Mary W. Burch from such period until shortly before the present time as her husband—tas immediately after such internarday of May, in the year list, your orator intermarised with the said Mary W. Burch in the city and county of Albany, in the State of New-York, and has continued to live with the said Mary W. Burch from such period until shortly before the present into as her husband—that immediately after such intermarings the said Mary W. removed to Chicago, and that from the time of such removal your orator and the said Mary W. have been, and at the time and times of the commission of the adultery hersimater set forth, they were and now are inhabitants of and residents in this State; and your orator further shows that during this intermarriage with the said Mary W., she has had two child en by your orator—both of whom are now living, viz: Many W. Burch, who is of the age of one year and eight months.

And your orator further shows, that he is informed, and believes and charges the treth to be, that the said Mary W., directarding the solemnity of the marriage tow, has, since the noarriage of your orator with her, cummitted adultery at divers pinces, and especially that the said Mary W. on or about the lith cay of October, in the year 1857, in the City of Chicago, is the County of Gook, in the State of Hilmois, did commit adultery and verify believes, and see and many the said Mary W. on come day or days during the months of February, March, April, May and June. In the year last aforesaid, but on what day or days in particular your orator with the said David Stunt, at the said City of Chicago, in the County of Gook and here carned connection with the said David March, April, May and June. In the year last aforesaid, but on what day or days in particular your orator with the said David Stunt, at the said City of Chicago, in the County of Cook aforesaid.

And your orator, by way of further amendment, shows that he

And your orstor, by way of further amendment, shows that he And your ordor, by way of further amendment, shows that he informed, and believes, and churges the truth to be, that about a 24th day of December, in the year last a oreasid, at the Gity Chicago, in the County of Cook storeasid, the said Mary W. do commit adultery and have carnal connection with the said wid Stuart, and that the said Mary W. did at various other neas during the months of September. October. November and scember, in such year, commit adultery and have carnal concition with the said David Stuart, at the City of Chicago, in a County of Cook, aforemid. the County of Cook, aforessid.

And your orator, by way of further amendment, shows that he is further informed, and believes and charges the troth to be, that the said Mary W., on some day or days during the month of November, 1839, but on what day or days in particular, your orne to be ignerant, at the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook aforesaid, did commit adultery and have earnal connection with the said David Stoart and the said Mary W. did at various times during the year 1858, and at various times during the year 1858, and at various times during the year 1859, and since that time, commit adultery and have earnal connection with the said David Stoart, at the said City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, aforesaid.

Your orator, upon his belief, further charges that the said Mary W., between the 14th day of October, 1857, and the 17th day of January, 1866, did commit adultery and have earnal connection with divers other persons whose names are naknown to your orator.

day of January, 1866, did commit adultery and have carnal cernection with divers other persons, whose names are unknown to
your orator.

Ard your orator, by way of further amendment upon his belief, further charges that the said Mary W., on some day or dayduring the month of august, in the year 1859, but on what day-ordays in particular your orator is unable to state, in the town of
Guilford, in the County of New-Haven, in the State of Connecticsut, committed adultery and had carnal connection with a perf,
son, or with persons, whose names are unknown to your orator,
and your crator forther shows, that he has been lignorated of
the commission of the aforeseid acts of adultery, or either of
the m. or of any other acts of adultery of said Mary W., until the
lifth day of January. A. D. 1856 and that he has not voluntarily
cobabited with the said Mary W. since the discovery thereof,
said that such adultery was committed without the consent, connivance, privity, or pocurement of your crator.

In consideration whereof, and to the end that the said Mary
W. may full, true, and perfect answers make to all and singular
the premises, and that the marriage between your orator and the
said Mary W. may be discolved and a divorce decreed according
to the statute in such case provided:

said Mary W. may be dissolved and a divorce decreed according:

And that your orator may have such further relief in the premises as shall be equitable, may it please your Honor to grantsuto your orator the People's writ of summons, issuing out of
and under the seal of this Honorable Court, directed to the said
Mary W. Burch, thereby commanding her at certain day and
under a certain penalty therein to be expressed, to be and appear
before your Honor in this Honorable Court, then and there to
answer the premises, and to stand to and abide such order and
decree therein as to your Honor shall seem meet and agreeable
to equity.

TRIAL OF THE REV. JACOB MARDEN.

THIRD DAY. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Belvidere, N. J., Thursday, April 19, 1860.
The Court opened at 2 o'clock. The Court-Room was crowded to overflowing. The interest in the trial

was crowded to overflowing. The interest in the trial is increasing.

Mrs. Rameay, recalled—On my return Thursday evening nothing was sold about her health during the day; the reason why she alept in my room was because coal was burned in theirs; Harden alept on the lounge that night; I had fire in my bed-room that night; he had no fire in his room that day; he generally had fire in his room; both said she had been sick during Thursday night; sick at her stomach; she had vomited some; she was down stairs on Friday morning; she was sick Friday morning and lay down on the lounge; she continued sick until 10 o'clock a. m : she vomited in a wash bowl; it was of a green color; there was a worm in the venit; she emptied it; she vomited frequently; I heard her say she had taken pills on Thursday morning; my health was poor; she washed around on Friday from 10 o'clock until bed time; she appeared to be improving; she ate cimer at the table; they retired about about one o'clock on Friday night; on Saturday morning she did not come down to breakfast; ashe stewith me at the second table; she was better, and walked around during the day; took dinner at the table; Harden was home on Friday and Saturday; took tea at table; retired to their room at the usual hour; up to breakfast on Sunday morning; abe to two miles from the house, on the mountain; church commenced at 104 o'clock; I heard her ask him if he was going to take her home, this was on Saturday; he said, I thought you were going to stay over Sunday with me; after church he told her he was going to New York, and he would take her home when he came back; he talked of going on Tuesday ar Wednesday; they returned from church about 12; took dinner with the rest; after dinner he went to Clarksville to preach; he returned about dark; she took tea; retired that evening about usual time; she was at breakfast on Mcanday morning; we ace earlier that morning than usual; he wished it earlier that morning han usual; he wished it earlier that morning han usual; he wished it earlier yery restless; could not lay still, and tossed her area about; she skie see out in to lay still; and tossed her area about; she skie see could not lay still; I wrapped her feet in a skirt; I sent for warm water at the same time; as I started to get the skirt he asked me not to leave the room; I got the skirt, the did not get the cold water, as Harden did not wash her to have water; she said piense give me water; she said if he wanted a drink she wound give it to him; he saked her if she would not have ten; she said she wanted water, she was burning up; I saked Harden if she could not have eas; she said she wanted water; it was made so; she strained after I was called but did not vount; no buttermik was given to her; it was used in the house; Mrs. His den died short 2 o'clock Vednesday morning; I sent I. Woodruff to get arsenic at Port Colden about two weeks before she died; we were troubled with rais; Ramsay toid me I should get Harden or Woodruff to get it: I spoke to t arden about going for it; he said he would go, but atterward said he was not well enough, and i should get Woodruff to go; can't tell the day; Woodruff got they arsenic in a vial; I put it in Ramsay's bookcase; it was there a day or two; it was taken out to give to rais; I put it on cake and placed bits around the cellar; I then set the vial on the mantle piece in the kitchen in a broken tambler; if set there some time; I put nothing in the bot the after taking a portion out; the vial was full when I got it; when the arsenic was removed from the shelf it was pitoed back on the desk after Mr. Has den came there; the desk was looked and key thrown into the drawer; Harden had access to that desk jicked up the arsenic in the evening; the excrement owners from Mrs. Harden was thrown where chickens could get at it; three chickens died on the Thursday after she died; has area in the sare harden that was wanted, he said, "and your arsenic;" Harden did not go te his wife's funeral; my husband went to Anderson after her death; when he returned he and I h

builed that day; he asked me if Dr. McLauchen had come; on Friday I weat to indeed room; on the day of the funeral, he said he was sorry she was buried without the people being sails fied; he said something about being arrested and hung on suspicion; he and such things had been done; he mentioned an instance as lawing cocurred in Brocktyn; he said he should have preferred that the physicians should have decided on the one side or the other; Harden left my house on Friday afternou, after the funeral; he went with his own horse and wagon; he started for his father's; he finally left on Sunday; he took two values and part of his clothes.

Cross-examined by defendant—Mrs. Harden was at my house half a dozen times after her marriage; she was a very quiet hely; she would come for her as soon as he was alie, and take her to where he boarded; he nadiated on the lounge some nights before his wife came; him. Harden complained of having a had cold; she spoke of a pair in her side; Harden said it hurt his head to rice was the reason he did not go after his wrife; when he fixed the ginger there was no molassee up statrs; Mr. Harden said he would say on the lounge became his wife was sick; he spoke about roing to Easten to get a role; on Mr. Harden's return from church on Stunday she complained of a pain in her side; on M uday marriang I told her I thought she was pregnant: I apoke to her about calling a physician; her husband offered to bring a physician anding the week, if she would have one; she told him/she would rell him when she wasted one; she spoke as of the clin not want one; Mrs. Harden's event of the first and physician; her husband offered to bring a physician and him when she wanted one; she spoke as of the clin not want one; Mrs. Harden's he would have one; she told him/she would rell him when she wanted one; she spoke as first he clin not want one; Mrs. Harden's he would have one; she told him/she would rell him when she wanted one; she was accust her house he canne he was a good deal of excitement there on th

FOURTH DAY-MORNING SESSION.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Friday, April 20, 1860. The Court opened at 9 o'clock. Court room moderdely filled.

George Benden was sentenced to the State Priso for five years for burglary and an attempt to commit munder at the same time. He is only twenty years

old.

Mrs. Ramsay recalled by defense—I heard Harden Mrs. Ramsay recalled by defense—I heard Harden say its key looked just like our key; it was sitted to the desk where the arsen'c was and fitted the look; Harden saked me to let his wife sleep in my room on account of the coal gas in his; he took out of the whi one third of the arsenic to give the rats; when Mrs. Harden slept with me Harden told her if she got worse she should call him from the lounge; Harden was in the habit of taking ginger for a cold; I got as well acquainted with Mrs. Harden the first time I saw her as I ever did; she was a woman of few words; she would sit by herself in a silent manner often, she would sit in the room with others in the same manner without taking; very seldom hegan a conversation herself; I told her she might be in the family way and that might be the cause of her vemiting I told her if she was so a physician might give her something to help her; she made no reply: Harden did not attempt to concea-her evacuations; dead rats were taken out of a barrel of bran in the cellar: I looked for the return of my husband about the time he came; on Friday, when he left, Harden ead he did not want

he came is of Prany, when he lest, Harden sads he unit not want to go, and was sorty to do so, but as Mr. Ramsay wanted him to go he would do so! I told him that my husband did not want him a beed head, with him. Harden brumph the bottles of cordial down status and put it on the shelf, Miss Smith tasted of it, and when Harden men in he did so also; I was in, the room when Mrs. Harden in the did was sortowid, but did not weep as I saw; on the day his wife didd, I saw nothing unusual in the conduct of Harden The conversation with Tok and others about the arsende occurred from the fact that a widable dog of mine had got poisoned in the collar, and the same that the same had the same and the same of the conversation with Tok and others about the arsende occurred from the fact that a will role and others about the arsende occurred from the fact that a will role and the same and the

wept.
The Court adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

ANNIVERSARIES.

We print herewith a list of the coming Anniversaries so far as we have been able to obtain them. Societies not enumerated will oblige us by sending in a notification of the time and place of holding their annual meet

SUNDAY, APRIL 22.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CRURCH MISSIONAY SOCIETY FOR SEARAN in the City and Port of New-York—In St. George's Church, Staytesant square, at 7½ o'clock p. m.; Sermon by the Rev. Henry 3. Morton, D. D., Rector of St. James's Church, Philadelphile.

MONDAY, APRIL 30.

UNION TREDLOGICAL SERINARY—Ambial Public Examination of the Classes begin at 3 o'clock p. m. To be continued till moodsy, the 7th of May.

New-York Pont Society—Forty-second Amiversary, in the Cooper Union, at 7½ o'clock p. m. Addresses may be expected by seamen and others.

SUNDAY, MAY 6.

NEW-YORK CHURCH ABST-SLAVERY SOCIETY—Annual Sermon in Church of the Puritans, by the Rev. George B. Cheever,

in the Tabernacle Church, Broadway (the Rev. Dr. Thompson's), at 7] o'clock p. m., by the Rev. Dr. Hague.

American Shaman's Friend Society—Annual Sermon in the Church of the Pilgrims (the Rev. Dr. Storrs's), corner of Henry and Remsen streets, Brooklyn, at 7‡ o'elork p. m.

MONDAY, MAY 7.

MAGRALENE ASYLUE--In the Rev. Dr. Gause's Church, Twenty-UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY—Anniversary exercises in the

Mercer street Presbyterian Church, at 7½ o'clock p. m.
Young Men's Christian Association—in the Madison-square
Presbyterian Church, at 7½ o'clock, p. m.
American Shamen's Friend Society—In the Church of the Puritans (the Rev. Dr. Cheever's) Union square, at 7] p. m.

TURSDAY, MAY 8.

AMBRICAN FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION—Anniversary exer cises in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second street. Addresses by the Rev. Dr. Kirk of Boston, the Rev. Dr. McClintock, and the Rev. Dr. Parker of New-York. NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION-Day exercises in the

various churches, at 25 o'clock p. m. Annual Meeting in the Cooper Institute, at 75 o'clock, p. m Addresses by the Rev. James Eels of Brooklyn, and the Rev.

Robert Lowry of New-York.

ARERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY—Abbual meeting in th Cooper Institute, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 7½ o'clock, p. m. American Temperance Union Mercantile Library Association—Annual meeting at Clin-

ton Hall, at 7½ o'clock, p. m.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY—Anniversary exercises in the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette place, at 7½ o'clock, p. m.

FIVE POINTS LADIES' HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY—In the Academy of Music, at 7½ o'clock, p. m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY (Second Day)—Cooper

Institute, at 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m.

ARERICAN TRACT SOCIETY (Annual Business Meeting)—In
the Academy of Music, at 10 o'clock a. m.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS—Ladies' meeting of the American Female Guardian Society, in the Home Chapel, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth street, at 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY—In Church of the

Puritana, Union square, at 7½ o'clock p. m. New-York (City) Anti-Shavery Society—In the Cooper institute, at 74 o'clock p. m. Addresses by Wendell Phillips and THURSDAY, MAY 10.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY—Business meeting, Bible House, at Pa m. Anniversory exercises, in the Academy of Music, at 10 p'elock a. m.

vary Baptist Church, West Twenty-third street. Business meet tary aspirat Lourch, West Twenty-turns street. Business meeting at 10 o'clock a.m. Anniversary energies at 3 o'clock p. m. The Hen. Isaac Davis of Mass., the Rev. Dr. G. W. Sampson of Washington, the Rev. Robert Lowry of New York, the Rev. William Arthur of Newiouville, N. Y., and others, will deliver addresses. The Rev. Dr. D. C. Eddy of Boston will preach the Annual Sermon at 7 o'clock p. m.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY OF BOSTON-In the Church of

the Puritans, Union square, at 10 o'clock a. m. Addresses by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., and others. NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION—in the Cooper Union, at 10½ o'clock a. m. and 7½ o'clock p. m. Addresses by Wendell Phillips, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Ernestine L. Rose, J. Elizabeth Jones, the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, and

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY-In the Academy of Mu de, at % o'clock p. m.

Ambrican Swedenhorg Printing and Publishing So. CENTY of the American New Church Association—In the New Church House of Worship, Thirty-lifth street, between Fourth

Church House of Worship, Thirty-lifth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, at 3 o'clock p. m. Address by the Rev. Wm. B. Hayden of Portland, Me. FRIDAY, MAY 11.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION—Meetings continged in the Cooper Union, at 105 o'clock s. m. and 75 o'clock p. m.

ARRICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FORMION Missioners SUNDAY, MAY 13,

SUNDAY, MAY 13.

AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY (Annual Meeting)—
In the Broadway Tabermacle, Thirty-fourth street and Broadway, at 7½ o'clock p. m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16.

MERCANTILE LEBRARY ASSOCIATION—Election of President, Vine-President, and Beard of Directors. Inspectors, George D. Nichols, Wm. F. T. Chapman, Wm. A. Martine, and Benjamin Price. Polls open from 8 o'clock a. m. to 9 o'clock p. m.

THURRDAY, MAY 17.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY (N. S.) PRESINTERIAN CHURGE—In the Third Presbyterian Church at Pittshurgh, Pa., at 11 o'clock a.

Third Presbyterian Church at Pittaburgh, Pa., at 11 o'clock a.m. Opening sermon by the Rev. Robert W. Peterson, D. D., the Moderator of the last Assembly. The Committee on Commissions meet in the lecture room of the church at it o'clock a.m. GENERAL ASSEMBLY (O. S.) PRESBYTHRIAN CHURCH—In

the First Presbyterian Church, Rochester, N. Y., at 11 o'clock a.m. Opening sermon by the Rev. Wm. L. Breekinridge, D. D., the Moderator of the last Assembly. The Committee on Commissions meet in the lecture room of the church at 3 o'clock a.m.

AN ABANDONED BLAVER.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Nassau (Bahamas) March 19, 1860. I send an extract from a local paper, with some ex-

I send an extract from a local paper, with some explanations:

From The Nation Guardian of March 14, 1860.

Abandoned Blaver.—The Light-house yacht arrived on Sunday (March II), having in charge a brigantine, which was boarded by Capt Stewart in 1st. 24° 40′ N., len. 79° 16′ W. Name unknown. Sail set, with balyards and running rigging all cut, and anchors and chains taken away; hull apparently American built, with two American ensigns, and engle painted on the stern; had a slave deck throughout, with many casks of water and tierces of rice under. Had no doubt landed a cargo of slaves lately, and then been abandoned. She was in a very fifthy condition, and has been taken to the quarantine ground to be fumigated. Subsequent examinations, as well as the envelope of a latter directed to Capt. Temple at Lisbon, which was

found in some nook or crevice, shows that the vessel above described was the Frances Ellen. On reference to the Marine Register, it appears that a vessel of that name, 277 tuns burden, was built at Rockland, Me., in 1854, and that Temple was master, A. E. Knowles builder and Mansfield agent, at the time she came under the cognizance of the Underwriters at New-York. The deck named in the above article was not a prominent one. The vessel was generally in fine condition and good repair. Her hull was painted as nearly as possible the color of sea water in repose. She now lies in the harbor, subject to the decree of the Court of Admiralty as a derelict. The spot where she was picked up is about 80 miles east from the extremity of the Peninsula of Florida, and about 180 miles north of the coast of Cuba. She could not have been abundoned on the Florida coast, because she could not have drifted across the Gulf Stream; but, if cut loose within 10 to 50 miles east of Havana, she would have been likely to have drifted north-easterly, toward the spot where she was found, at the rate of three or four miles per hour.

AGE FROM THE NEW-YORK PALACE GARDEN, APRIL 19, 1860.

My aerial trip from the Palace Garden on Thursday afternoon, was more interesting than I anticipated. The first remarkable feature of the affair occurred at a hight of several thousand feet. My ears were then greeted with the most unearthly noises that could be imagined. It seemed as though all the Calathumpian bands of the United States were in grand concert below, assisted by the strongest efforts of Pandemonium, interlarded with artillery from a thousand big guns, and garnished with infernal shricks. I must use strong language to convey a faint idea of this horrible discord, as I was filled with astonishment. Why such hideous as I was filled with astonishment. Why such hideous sounds on this occasion more than any previous one? I cannot divine, unless it was the south-east breeze beneath me freighted with the city clangor between that point and the Battery.

As I rose, the din and discord melted gradually into cadences of melodious intonations, and the mind sympathizing with the sounds, was tuned to angels' songs of sweetest harmony. Such are some of the peculiar ties of balloon yovages.

sweetest harmony. Such are some of the peculiar, ties of balloon voyages.

My main object in the trip was an effort at local current-sailing. It was quite practicable to sail over New-Jersey, or up Manhattan Island, or over Long Island. After going a few minutes in the south-west breeze, I went northwest, straight over the length of Randati's Island. There, I rose higher and struck a breeze from the west, and made for Flushing. Here I lowered with the intention of landing at Whitestone, on Long Island. The south-west wind was strong at the surface of the earth, but did not extend in hight over 1,000 feet, and in coming down that 1,000 feet the balloon made three miles in five minutes, and I reached the ground near Binninger's cottage mansion; the grappel made three miles in five minutes, and I reached the ground near Binninger's cottage mansion; the grappel striking into a gravel walk, failed to fasten. In the concussion the balloon careened so much as to tilt out of the car a sand bag, and I was on the ground in front of the cottage, long enough to have a man run up to me and clap his hand upon the car, but as soon as The Ganymede recovered her perpendicular, she made a bound over the cottage, swinging the grappel into the eaves of the roof; but the balloon was stronger than the part where the hook took effect, and something gave way. The grappel next took effect in a big tree, between the cottage and the Sound, but the second squall which strock her, sent her reeling over the beach, with the side of the basket or rather the rim of the wickerwork cut through by the anchor rope. Here a very interesting aerostatic experiment occurred. The balloon being nicely poised in the atmosphere, was kept by the rebound awinging to and fro in mid air, between the water and land, and a guy-rope was trailing on the beach, within the reach of a man standing beneath, and in another moment my car was on the ing beneath, and in another moment my car was on the ocean waves. The man cried-out in a most mel-ancholy tone, "O, my God, now you are in "the water." I answered, 'Yes, I am dacked but I'll get over this little sea." I preferred the water to the a'r, for this reason: My grapthe water to the a'r, for this reason: My grap-nel was lost, and now if I take the air and sail over to Manhattan Island, this strong southwest breeze will dash me into the tall trees and damage the balloon; while if I take the water, and drag the car through it, I will have time, before I reach the other side of the Sound, which was 11 miles off, to disgorge the gas and I will have time, before I reach the other side of the Sound, which was 11 miles off, to disgorge the gas and make the Ganymede controllable without an anchor. I passed the stern of a ship, but it seemed to hurry out of my way, and took no more notice of me. The squalls now and then became so violent as to careen the balloon over till she touched the sea, and this would flounder me into the water up to my shoulders, putting me through several hydropathic exercises not pleasurable to contemplate. I was somewhat apprehensive the squalls might collapse the air-bag, but I scon found a remedy for that by hanging part of my weight on the hoop above the car, as that would bring the basket more out of the water, and thus allow the serial craft to make more headway. I was half an hour in going across the Sound, here 11 miles in breadth, and when I got within a half mile of the beach a full open valve made the Ganymede so docile as hardly to enable her to drag me on the beach with her water-satarated load. Wet and chilled, I reached the land a little below Throg's Neck, on the premises of D. L. Lawrence, esq. The kindly comforts he extended to me I shall ever remember with gratitude. Messrs, Charles Freeman and Walter Cheatham had followed me with a row-bost, ready to pick me up in case of necessity; Mr. Van Schaick, also assisted in reeling in the Ganymede. Another reason for undergoing the sea bath was this: By that mode I could secure the balloon in good order; if I trusted to the land and trees, she might get wrecked, as was the ill-fated Atlantic.

Taking it all in all, the trip was more instructive and

Atlantic.

Taking it all in all, the trip was more instructive and Taking it all in all, the trip was more instructive and interesting than I had calculated on, and it taught me some things practically that I before knew only theoJOHN WISE. retically. New-York, April 20, 1860.

THE TURF.

Union Course, L. I.-TROTTING-Friday, April

RECOVERY OF STOLES PROPERTY .- Yesterday fore-

noon Officer Rhoda noticed two suspicious men on the corner of South and Catharine streets with a sack in their possession. With the assistance of Officer Hoy, the men were taken to the Station-House of the Fourth Precinct, when Sergeant C. F. Williams examined the contents of the sack, and found them to consist of four coats, one boy's jacket, pantaloons, shawl, handkerchief, gentlemen's collars, a table cover, four pairs of clab shoes, with balls and belts marked Charter Oak, and ten plated tab e forks marked "McGown" The property is supposed to have been stolen in Brooklyn, and has been delivered to the authorities of that city.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A special meeting of the Board was convened las evening, for the purpose of receiving a message from acting Mayor Peck relative to the bills which have just passed the Legislature, over the Governor's very authorizing the construction of numerous railroads in this city. BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

authorizing the construction of numerous raintown this city.

The Clerk read the message, as follows:

The Clerk read the message, as follows:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the Gipy of New York:

GENTLEMEN: The charter of the city laposes upon the office of the Mayor duties and obligations that will not bear delay and must be met as they arise.

However lady! I should avoid acting upon questions involving specting the property of our citizens during the temporary absence of the elected Chief Magistrate of the city. I cannot permit any personal convenience or delicacy either to prevent or post-pone the discharge of a duty that concerns the integrity of the corporate rights of the city as well as the interests of its whole condition.

specting the property of our citizens during the temporary absence of the elected Chief Maghirsts of the temporary absence of the elected Chief Maghirsts of the prevent or porty and personal convenience or delicacy silabe to prevent or porty and personal convenience or delicacy silabe to prevent or porty and personal convenience or delicacy silabe to prevent or porty of the corporate rights of the city as well as the interests of its whole population.

The Legislature of this State has adjourned after a seessfor that will fong be memorable in the history of the State, After acts the fruits of which have one yet begun to appear, and which have fined upon that body the sullen and scrutinizing attention of the people of the whole Etc.

I shall not particular as allude to efforts, the success of which was narrow faste tolk and imposts that would be seriously four through the state tolk and imposts that would be seriously food of the population, nor to the enormously increased general directions and the content of the property of the state which must dispropritionally rest upon the property of this city, nor those unwise and unnecessary interferences of the State which must dispropritionally local, affecting this city alone, and about which its people may be presumed to be best informed, such as the localism of a City Hall, and other sots of this character.

A delay of a few days in your action upon such of this particular class of questions as are within the ecope and range of your authority, may not result in any injury to the interests of the terms of this improvident legislation can reach you from the State Capital.

There have, however, been acts passed by the Legislature involving the rights of the Corporation of the City of New York, imperiting, if not confiscating its property, as well as the right and property of its citizes. I aliand more particularly to having consuments.

It is no part of my intention to engage in any merely party declamation upon this unwarrantable and unprecedented legislation. It is n

The resolution was unanimously passed, and, of motion of Mr. Boole, at once sent, together with the message, to the Board of Councilmen. Adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN. The Board held a special meeting yesterday after-noon, the President in the chair.

The President offered a preamble and resolution in

The Pressident offered a preamble and resolution in substance as follows:

Wherear, The late Legislature inserted in the Tax levy the sum of \$49,200 for salaries of the members of the Common Council of 1380, therefore be it.

Resolved. That the said sum be and it is hereby appropriated and given to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Fire Department of the City of New-York.

Mr. Van Tink moved the adoption.

Mr. Munson moved to lay the motion on the table.

A division was called for.

Mr. Munson moved that a special Committee of five be appointed.

be appointed.

Mr. Lent moved that it be referred to the Alms-House Committee, as they had nothing to do now.

Mr. PINCKNEY moved to refer it to the Committee on

Mr. Baulch moved to refer it to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Lent favored giving the money to some charitable objects but the Board should bear in mind that the bill took away the right of the members to hire carriages with which to attend to their official business.

Mr. Munson said the gentlemen would be permitted to use the "Black Maria."

Mr. Lent moved that the President have leave to withdraw the paper. Adopted.

The communication of the acting Mayor relative to the action of the late Legislature in relation to railroad grants was received, and the Board concurred n directing the Corporation Counsel to take the necessary action for the protection of the interests of the city. The Board then adjourned.

MARINE AFFAIRS

Capt. Willet S. Hemingway, of the lost schooner A. S. Packer, arrived in this city, from New-London, yesterday afternoon, to the great astonishment and joy of a large circle of friends, who had during the day given him up as lost. From an interview with him last evening, we learned the following facts in relation to the unfortunate affair:

The vessel loaded last week at Rondout, with a cargo of 185 tuns of coal consigned to a firm in Providence. While proceeding down the Sound, and near Thimble Island, about 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the Captain, who was at the wheel, discovered a

Thimble Island, about I o'clock on Wednesday morning, the Captain, who was at the wheel, discovered a large schooner close upon them, and approaching at fearful speed. The near proximity of the vessel when discovered rendered a collision unavoidable, and the Packer was struck nearly amidships, and sank in three minutes Capt. Hemingway states that after an unsuccessful attempt to clear the boat from the wreck, he, with others, jumped as far as possible, and went down quite a distance, coming up directly against the bottom of the more fortunate vessel, which proved to be a large schooner scalled the Yankee Boy, Capt. Risley, of Hartford. Catching hold of a stray rope, he clung to it about 20 minutes, when with the assistance of those on board, he was drawn upon deck in an exhausted condition.

hausted condition.

Nathan Briggs and another hand, whose name is not

known, were also saved.

Frank Stears the cook, a young man about 18 years cld, who belongs in Poughkeepste, is known to have been lost. He was seen holding on to a line at some distance from the vessel, but could not be reached on distance from the vessel, but could not be reached on account of the boat being absent. Two of the hands on board the Yankee Boy had taken the boat, and courageously put off to the recees of the mate, George Smith of New-York, who drifted some distance lesward. The results of their humane efforts are not known, as both the mate and the boat were soon out of sight, and it is feared all may have been lost. Capt. Hemingway still thinks, however, that if they did not succeed in rescuing Smith they are safe themselves, as with proper management he is of the opinion that a boat might live, although there was a tremendous sea.

Should they succeed with their one our in keeping the boat affoat, they must, with the heavy gale that was blowing from the north-west, soon have drifted upon the shore of Long Island, in which case we will

upon the shore of Long Island, in which case we will soon hear from them. If they are gone, however, they have sacrificed their lives in a noble endeavor to save the lives of heir fellow beings.

The Yankee Boy was damaged considerably and sent back to New-Lendon for repairs.

The sunken vessel belonged principally to H. W. Benedict & Co., and was valued at thirty five hundred dollars. No insurance.

Capt Hemongway, although a young man, is considered one of the best coasting commanders out of this port, and we believe in this instance no blame is attached to him by the owners. [New-Haven Journal.

A NEW-TORK STEAMER IN DISTRESS.

A NEW-YORK STEAMER IN DISTRESS. The following extract is from a letter received today by Mr. Ellwood Walter, Secretary of the Board of

Underwriters: "Braufort, S. C., April 16, 1860.

"The steamer Teman, of and from New York, for Havana, Capt. Thompson, arrived here a few days ago, and yearerday she put to sea, and soon returned, owing to her leaking so badly.

"Capt. Thompson, and the Engineer, Mr. West, both say that she made water so fast that it took the four pumps to keep her free; and that had shey remained out two hours longer she would have sunk.

"The Engineer and crew say that they will not proceed to sea in her, in her present condition. A survey has been held, which recommends her being hauled out, recanized, refastened, &c., which will be done." "BEAUFORT, S. C., April 16, 1860.

COUNTERFEIT GOLD DOLLARS .- Quite a number of counterfeit gold dollars are in circulation in Boston.

They can readily be detected by the absence of the word "Liberty," which is on the genuine in small let ters on the Indian's head-dress.